

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT
And Saturday Matinee and Night

Arthur Fox presents

Mr. FERRIS HARTMAN and His Company

In the Celebrated Comedy

The Biggest and Best Musical Comedy Offering of the Entire Year

FERRIS HARTMAN

and his
Superb
CompanyTHE
TOYMAKER

A Little Journey to the Land of Make-Believe

WITH
WALTER DE LEONAND
MISS "MUGGINS" DAVIES

—Singing and Dancing Co.

THE
TOYMAKERBy Special Arrangements Mr. Hartman, THE
TOYMAKER, will meet all the children at the
Matinee and give every little one FREE a Toy—
straight from the Toymaker's hands.

SECTY. FISHER

(Continued from Page 1)

methods, Mr. Fisher plunged into his task as soon as he had settled his party at the hotel. They had breakfasted on the Chiyu Maru, and were conveyed from the steamer direct to the hotel. Governor Frear, who had met the steamer off port and there greeted the secretary, accompanied him to his hotel. Delegate Kuhio's residence is but a short distance from the Moana, and Mr. Fisher asked both parties to confer with him at 10:30 o'clock. The conference lasted some time.

Just how the two sides will be presented has not been definitely given out, though it was understood today that Attorney C. W. Ashford will represent Mr. Fisher in the submission of the major portion of the latter's charges and arguments tomorrow.

Whether Governor Frear will speak in person or through a representative had not been learned at the time the Star-Bulletin went to press this afternoon.

Although Secretary Fisher's plans are not entirely definite now, he expressed a wish at the conference, it is understood, to visit the other islands during his stay, and tentative plans were talked of for a trip to Kauai next week, leaving on the steamer Kinohi at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Delegate Kuhio, however, says that he will find it impossible to accompany Mr. Fisher next week, owing to the approach of the Republican conventions the week following.

The Secretary of the Interior is accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and his private secretary, Herbert A. Meyer. The party came on a foreign steamer, the Chiyu Maru, and therefore must pay \$200 extra passage money each, which is assessed as a fine against the vessel for violating the Federal laws against carrying passengers in the coastwise trade.

Fear First on Steamer.
The first man aboard the Chiyu Maru, shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, was Governor Frear. By special permission of Dr. F. E. Trotter, chief quarantine officer, the Governor, Territorial Secretary Mott-Smith and Acting Consul Harrington of Great Britain were taken aboard the quarantine launch, accompanying the examining physicians out beyond the reef to the West of four big ships lying there awaiting inspection.

The quarantine launch, closely followed by the customs tug, went direct to the Chiyu Maru. Governor Frear was the first to mount the stairway, preceding the quarantine officials. A moment later he had greeted Secretary Fisher, Mrs. Fisher and Private Secretary Meyer on the upper deck and was chatting with them. Shortly afterward Norman Courtenay, the Governor's private secretary, arrived in a specially-chartered tug, hav-

ing missed the quarantine launch, and a few minutes later the entire party went below, the Governor and Secretary Courtenay taking breakfast as the guests of the cabinet officials party. From the Chiyu Maru, the quarantine launch carried Secretary Mott-Smith and the British Acting Consul to the Ventura, where they met and welcomed Ambassador Bryce.

Through the courtesy of Mayor Fern, the Royal Hawaiian Band awaited the Chiyu Maru at the Alakea wharf, greeting the official party with the strains of "Aloha Oe" and a number of patriotic airs. As Secretary Fisher approached the gangplank the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Secretary stood at attention, with bared head, until the piece was finished.

From the pier the Fisher party was whirled away to the Moana Hotel, where quarters for the Secretary, his wife and private secretary had been reserved. The Governor accompanied them, remaining there until about 10:30 o'clock.

At that hour Delegate Kuhio was called into conference with Fisher, and the Governor returned to his own office.

Discusses Frear-Kuhio Matter.
While still aboard the Chiyu Maru this morning, having breakfasted with Governor Frear as his guest, Secretary Fisher discussed briefly with a representative of the Star-Bulletin his object and plans tentatively outlined for his probe into the Frear-Kuhio imbroglio.

"It is a simple matter, easily explained," he said. "Briefly, the situation is this: Governor Frear's term has expired and Delegate Kuhio has formally objected to his reappointment. The objection was first made verbally to the President, at whose request the Delegate later submitted his objection, setting forth his reasons. The charges he made against the Governor do not accuse the latter of illegal or criminal actions; on the contrary, he freely admits that Frear has been conscientious and has conducted his administration in honesty to his own idea of how the various questions should be handled."

"The Delegate's charges are that homesteading lands have been withheld and that there has been mismanagement. Following Kuhio's statement, Governor Frear submitted a reply to President Taft. To that reply the Delegate gave a counteranswer and Governor Frear again responded to that one."

Taft's Attitude.
"It is the urgent request of both parties that I have been sent by the President. Both said that the question could not be settled definitely and satisfactorily unless someone were sent here to witness conditions and to get into personal touch with affairs in Hawaii. Otherwise, they declared, the situation could not be clearly understood. The President finally called me in and asked me to make the investigation, stating he would suspend action in the appointment until

the entire affair could be probed thoroughly.

Will Listen to Evidence.
"I am here to hear any and all evidence of consequence, from any and all persons who can give material testimony. But I will give my time only to those who can produce evidence that has a direct bearing on the situation, and my time will be too limited to give ear to those bearing only petty grievances and tales of minor troubles."

"I certainly will have some place, possibly an office, where I can be reached by those who want to see me on matters of material import. Just where that will be is undecided yet, and will be determined only after a further conference with the Governor and with Kuhio."

As to Methods of Probe.
"Will the investigation be public or privately conducted?" he was asked.

"I may use both methods," was the answer. "Much of it may be taken publicly, but that also remains to be determined. I can not say just how it will be handled until my plans are more fully outlined. It will depend much, I suppose, on the suggestions of the two parties actively interested."

"The work will begin as soon as possible. I have on hand a considerable amount of evidence already. I have the counter-statements of the contentions, and have availed myself of every opportunity to acquaint myself with Hawaiian affairs and conditions generally."

"I have planned, at present, to remain here until the U. S. S. Maryland returns from Japan, accompanying Secretary of State Knox back to the States. That probably will be shortly after the first of October. Secretary Knox and I have been in communication and have arranged to make this homeward journey together, unless he finds later that he will be detained longer than is expected at present. In that event I will return before the Maryland comes back this way."

"This is my first visit to Hawaii, and while as yet I have seen only as much as a passerby of the island of Oahu, I am inclined to think I am going to like the islands. I have heard and read so much of them, and have met a number of your public men. I first met Governor Frear during his recent trip to the East, when he was in Washington in connection with the Territorial bond flotation."

May Visit Other Islands.
"Although I expect to be here for three or four weeks the time is going to pass all too swiftly. I want to visit the other islands before going away, but that depends entirely on how much time the inquiry will demand."

Reading the wireless message sent him by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, requesting his presence at a dinner to be prepared in his honor, Secretary Fisher said that while he had not yet answered it, he will be glad to appear at the dinner, at any time selected by the Chamber of Commerce for that function.

Fisher Resembles Wilson.

Pre-conceived ideas of the Secretary's personality may be shattered when those who have heard and read so much of the well-known cabinet officer have an opportunity to meet and converse with him.

While the honorable Secretary might not appreciate the comparison from a personal or political standpoint it is the fact that he bears a great physical resemblance to the now famous "New Jersey School Teacher," the Democratic presidential nominee, Woodrow Wilson.

Just how much further this resemblance might carry cannot be said, both because no one really knows and if one did, it might be unwise to say publicly.

Impression of Capability.
At any rate, the Secretary immediately impresses as a kindly, genial gentleman, capable of bearing the dignity of his high and responsible office without austerity; in his deep bass voice he speaks frankly openly, with a simplicity and candor that at once places his guest at ease. He speaks simply of big affairs, apparently discussing the intricately, yet with a diplomacy, that avoids the pitfalls of unsolicited or unwelcome statements so easily that they apparently never enter his mind.

During his service in the cabinet it has been Fisher's lot to conduct a number of political investigations, more or less similar in nature to the one which he is at present entering, and without exception the one outstanding feature at the end of them has been that Fisher's recommendations or rulings have been accepted without question, both by the people and by the government. He has never failed to convince the parties on both sides of the matter in dispute that he has done his work conscientiously, with an open and receptive mind, unbiased, and has won their implicit faith in him.

Mis Fine Record With Alaska.
The most notable example of this, perhaps, was in the tour of investigation to Alaska about a year ago, when he went to ascertain the facts in regard to the charge of fraud in the coal land, and to look into Alaska's problems of development.

Accompanied by a party of newspapermen, the secretary made a thorough investigation, and he did not stop with the hearings or addresses before chambers of commerce, putting on rubber boots and rough, heavy clothes, he took the field, making a personal inspection of the coal fields, harbors, and other things. It was a very strenuous trip, and Fisher showed himself physically able to cope with Alaska's problems.

**MUM AS TO POLITICS
BUT DISCUSSES POLICY**

On his way to Hawaii, the Secretary has declined to discuss matters of national politics except briefly. He declared that President Taft was supporting all of the progressive policies of the Department of the Interior in

the matter of Alaskan development.

The policy of the Department of the Interior, as enunciated by Fisher, is to bring the natural resources of the country to the people. In particular he cited his plan for opening government coal-bearing lands to municipalities without charge if the coal mined is sold to the people or used by the city.

Views on Alaska.
Fisher discussed the development of Alaska at length. He said in its closing hours Congress gave to Alaska full territorial government and provided for a railroad commission, which has left Washington to investigate the transportation questions of the islands. This commission is composed of an army engineer, an officer of the navy, a member of the geological survey and a civil engineer, who is a practical railroad builder, selected from private life. One of the questions to be considered is that of expediting coal mining for the navy, which wants 400,000 tons a year.

"I think the best route for a railroad from tidewater to the Yukon would be from Seward and Resurrection bay, through the coal fields to Fairbanks," said Fisher.

Regarding the development of the coal mines of Alaska, he said:

"After my visit to Alaska last year I recommended the passage of liberal, well-guarded leasing laws for the development of the Alaska mines. But there was too much politics at the last session of Congress for the laws to pass. The director of mines, in conference with members of the American mining congress and practical, hard-headed mining operators, investigated the conditions in Alaska and a leasing law bill was prepared and submitted to both houses of Congress. It was reported favorably by the Senate committee on public lands, but got no further. I hope it will be taken up and passed."

"The policy of the government in the West has been to withdraw all lands believed to contain coal, have them appraised by the geological survey and sold at a fair valuation. The policy in regard to the Alaska coal fields is to secure legislation that will enable the government to lease the lands on a tonnage royalty basis, with provisions that the coal be mined in regard to the safety of the operators and to prevent waste."

Protection for Leasers.
The leasing proposition is in accordance with the usual method followed by coal miners. The operators seldom own the mines they work, leasing them for operations. Whether the operators lease from the government or from private owners makes little difference. The lessees are to be protected by having the right to renewal of leases."

Secretary Fisher said he was in favor of turning over government coal fields without charge to any municipality empowered by State law to operate a mine, if the coal be mined to be sold to the consumers in the town or for town purposes. The city of Grand Junction, Colo., Fisher said, had

already applied to the government for the use of 440 acres of coal land, and he favored the passage of laws giving them the desired permission.

Fisher From Chicago.

Walter Lowrie Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, came from the famous twenty-first ward in Chicago, which has given President Taft three of his cabinet ministers. The other two were Franklin MacVeagh, at present Secretary of the Treasury, and Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War. It is now a standing joke that despite this great influence the ward went against President Taft in the recent primaries.

Mr. Fisher was born in Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), July 4, 1862, son of Daniel W. and Amanda D. Fisher; student at Marietta (Ohio) College, 1878-79; Hanover (Ind.) College, 1879-1883; was graduated in 1883 from Hanover College, of which his father was president for nearly 30 years; admitted to the bar in 1888, and since then in practice at Chicago; member of the firm of Matz, Fisher & Boyden, Special assessment attorney, Chicago; 1888-89; member of the executive committee, Municipal Voters' League (secretary, 1901-1906; president, 1906); special traction counsel for the city of Chicago from 1906 to 1911; president National Conservation League of America; vice president National Conservation Association; vice president National Municipal League. Took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior on March 13, 1911.

Herbert A. Meyer, private secretary to the Secretary, is a graduate of the Stanton Military Academy; clerk at the headquarters of the United States Marine Corps; clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor; confidential clerk of the Railroad Securities Commission (which commission was appointed by the President to investigate the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads).

**GIRL IN TRANCE SAID
TO FORETELL EVENTS**

Wonderful Clairvoyant Stunts
Also Credited to Daughter of
Missouri Farmer

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18. — From the dream depths of a weird cataleptic trance Bessie Stewart, daughter of a Missouri farmer, seems to utter prophecies and foretell events so unerringly that all Northeast Missouri is amazed. She is said to describe deathbed scenes in far-off cities hours before the wires bring the news to relatives of the dead in her neighborhood. Apparently she is able to foretell accidents weeks before they befall those she points out as future victims.

When she emerges from this trance state she remembers nothing of what she has said or done. She is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer near Wellsville, Mo., and has graduated

from one of Missouri's normal colleges and became a teacher.

The family and friends of Miss Stewart say they have known her to shut herself up in a darkened room and play the most difficult piano selections for hours, compositions that she had never seen or heard.

At other times she has submitted to having herself blindfolded and, it is asserted, has read page after page and column after column of books and newspapers brought into her presence, and which she could not possibly have seen. Fits of dancing come over her, and she will dance for hours through rhythmical masses entirely unknown to the simple folk of her neighborhood.

Sometimes she seems to be "channeling," apparently an African expression, with "savages" Kaffirs and wounded with assegais. When under this influence she talks with an English accent, uses apparently a new dialect with ease and is worried over camp fevers and hostile savages. In a letter written under the date that of Alhambra, Africa, she tells of being held captive for days by a tribe of monkeys in the Congo river region.

Alternating with this and a dozen other personalities is that of a cat-woman who made her skirts by sewing together bird skins with deer sinews and who kills fish with a stone spear.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
PROFANITY IS PROVED
BY J. Q. ADAM'S DIARY**

Senator Lodge Finds a Precedent for Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—George Washington actually swore. It was true, because Senator Lodge told the senate so today and produced documents to prove it.

Senator Lodge was discussing a proposition by Senator Newlands to send a committee to the president to confer on the tariff. Precedents had been cited.

"Yes," Senator Lodge said, "President Washington once did visit the senate and confer about a pending Indian treaty. But the discussion on the floor was hardly satisfactory to him. John Quincy Adams in his diary says:

"As the President left the senate chamber he said: 'I'll be damned if I'll ever go there again,' and he never did."

Senator Lodge produced Adams' diary to prove the incident. The smallest state has two branches of bull moosemen already, and they are having a "perfectly corking time" in a fight for control. "Do you take this woman for better or worse?" "I do, judge, I do. But I hope ye kin kinder strike an average!" —Washington Herald.